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Business Notices.

RELIABLE CREDIT RATINGS AT LAST RELIABLE CREDIT RATINGS AT LAST. The National Mercantille Agency. 271 Broadway. N. Y. City, has just issued the second edition of its "Blue Book." rating about 1,200,000 concerns. This is the most complete rating book published. Back of it are Hon. Benj. F. Tracy, ex-Sec. of Navy; Marshall S. Driggs, Pres. Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.; John G. Jenkine, Press. First National Bank. Brooklyn; Thos. F. Geodrich, V. P. National Security Co.; Chas. D. Marvin, of the A. M. Kidder & Co., and L. H. Groesbeck, Cashier Third National Bank, Syracuse. This book shows whether a concern is prompt or slow, pay or discounts bills and gives other valuable information which is contained in no other book of ratings.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Another official statement regarding the policy of Russia in China was published in St. Petersburg, in substance, an expressed determination to maintain accord with the Pow-ers; General Gaselee reported to the British Colonial Office that the allied forces marched through the Forbidden City of Peking on August 28; another brigade of British-Indian troops has been ordered from India to China.

Boer raiders are busy in the Orange River Colony, and have captured a British supply train; General Botha has checked the columns of General Buller in the Lydenberg Mountains; the Boers raised the steps of Ladybrand Boers raised the slege of Ladybrand. = Andrew Carnegie denied emphatically that the rumors of friction and pending changes in the Carnegie Steel Company were true. — Two American students who were lost in the Roman Catacombs were found after an all night search. No new plague case has developed at Glasgow, and the medical authorities there think that the disease has spent its force.

DOMESTIC.—The Republican State ticket was put in nomination at Saratoga, Benjamin B. Odell, jr. of Newburg, being named for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and the rest of the State officers being renominated. — Much enthusiasm was evoked at the State Convention by the speeches of Governor Reosevelt, Senator Deney ex-Governor danger to business interests which would refrom the election of Bryan.

CITY .- Stocks were strong and higher. : Winners at Sheepshead Bay The Regent, Mcthis city, denied the demands of the miners, and refused to recognize the United Mine Worker America. — Hugh McLaughlin was visited in Brooklyn by ex-Senator Murphy and by Norman E. Mack, but his attitude as to a Democratic candidate for Governor was not disclosed. = Senior Benito Zalamea, Vice-Consul-General at Bogota, announced that President San Clemente and the Secretary of State of Colombia are imprisoned at Villeta by orders of the Vice-President, who has usurped the powers of government. — A crank entered the home of Archbishop Corrigan and wrecked the dining room furniture, silver and glassware, causing damage estimated at \$500. — Secretary Gage and party embarked on the lighthouse tender Iris for a cruise to the eastward.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 77%

The DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE, by mail, \$1.00 a month, except to a city or foreign

Readers are invited to complain to this office, if they cannot find Tribunes at a news stand. The Presidential campaign has caused an increase in sales.

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Vermont's September vote, awaited with visible anxiety by the forecasters and omen readers in both political parties, rebukes the croakings of those faint hearted prophets who have proclaimed the ravages of "general apathy" from National Committee and other exalted housetops. It also dashes whatever hopes the oversanguine managers of Colonel Bryan's second canvass may have cherished of unearthing a secret reaction of sentiment in his favor in hitherto hostile Eastern States. Certainly, there are no evidences either of general listlessness or of a drift toward Bryanism discoverable in the returns of Tuesday's election for State officers in Vermont. The Green Mountain State's Republicanism is of that sort against which apathy and indifference are never justly chargeable. In a commonwealth, however, in which the Republican voters outnumber the Demoeratic voters more than two to one, fluctuations in party majorities are inevitable and uncontrollable. Vermont's Republican pluralities have risen and fallen, therefore, from season to season under the pressure of varying local conditions. Yet by a curious law so sensitive have the Vermont electors shown themselves to the larger currents of opinion which control in National politics that their verdict on State issues in the September of each Presidential year has rarely falled to foreshadow the country's verdict two months later on Presidential issues and Presidential candidacies. This year, as usual. Vermont has been looked to by the politicians of both parties to point the way to other as a discouraging check to too inflated party spirits and hopes.

It will not be seriously disputed that with a plurality recorded for the Republican candidate for Governor larger than has been given in any other Presidential year but one, Tuesday's election in Vermont presages a Republican triumph in the country next November hardly second in brilliance and decisiveness tions of September majorities in the Green

sion that this year, as in other years, the relative strength developed by the two parties in the contest for State offices is an exceptionally accurate measure of the relative gains and losses they may count upon later in the country at large. In the three Presidential years of 1876, 1884 and 1892-all marked by a certain reaction against Republican policies-Vermont's September pluralities fell to their lowest figures-23,735 in 1876, 22,702 in 1884 and 19,702 in 1892. On the other hand, in 1880, 1888 and 1896-all winning Republican years-the pluralities rose to 26,603, 28,995 and 38,571. There were many reasons why the unexampled majority of 1896 should not be repeated this September. Four years ago the Democratic organization in Vermont was in a condition of suspended vitality, and little or no effort was made to poll the normal party strength. By 1898, however, the Democratic leaders had rallied their following sufficiently to reduce the present Republican Governor's plurality nearly 15,000, to 23,869. This year's increased plurality of over 31,000-the largest but one in the State's history-is convincing evidence of the continued hostility of Eastern sentiment to Bryanism and all it stands for, and of the active re-enlistment in the second struggle to defeat the Nebraska leader of all the interests which deemed his candidacy dishonoring and

ruinous in 1896. Vermont's inspiring vote of Tuesday, like Oregon's three months ago, emphasizes the inappropriateness of the apathy scare with which it has been proposed by certain managers to belittle Republican chances and thereby perplex and bewilder the business world. Oregon's extraordinary Republican plurality in June was an unmistakable warning to the Bryan managers that they will have to fight to maintain themselves in the Rocky Mountain commonwealths or to hold their Presidential candidate's home State in the Missouri Valley. Vermont's verdict is a notice to the Fusion leaders that with "imperialism" as a "paramount" issue this year they can make no more vital an impression on Eastern opinion than they could with silver inflation in 1896. The lesson of the two elections is written too plainly to be obscured or minimized. Republican prospects in a Presidential year were never brighter. Then why continue to wake unfounded apprehensions by a vociferous "apathy" cry?

THE STATE TICKET.

Mr. Platt has taken advantage of the peace ful state of his empire in this Presidential year to relieve himself of the burden of pretended regard for independent sentiment. After giving this city over to Tammany in 1897 as a sacrifice to narrow and proscriptive partisanship he found it necessary to pander somewhat to the "better element." and for two hard years he has had to accommodate himself to a certain degree of independence and reform in the conduct of the State government. The resume his normal attitude. Therefore he has ostentatiously made the State Convention the expression of his personal power. Its every act was determined by him beforehand. Its candidates represent his personal organization and make no pretence of representing anything else. Mr. Platt expects that President Mc Kinley's strength and the bitter fight between the Democratic leaders in this State will make their election certain, and so feels able to ignore all popular demands for a continuation of the broad and liberal party policy proclaimed two years ago.

His candidate for Governor, Mr. Odell, is personally liked by all men with whom he comes in contact. His reputation for ability and sagacity is high, and it is generally believed that his inclinations in respect to party management reflect a keener regard for public opinion than his chief's. But, as one of the inner circle of Mr. Platt's political household, he will have to bear to the full the burden of the settled suspicion of Mr. Platt and his methods held by all independent voters, and the of gallons still on hand. There is no reason-Meekin, Noonday, Killashandra, Knight of Rhodes and Candle Black. — The operators in the anthracite coal districts, at a meeting in At the same time we are inclined to be an inclined to be an inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to believe the control of the same time we are inclined to believe to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to believe the control of the same time we are inclined to believe the control of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time we are inclined to be a solution of the same time when it would have been harder to elect. At the same time we are inclined to believe that no other member of that inner circle has the capacity to make so good a Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, though impressed with his fitness for higher station, has been persuaded once more to take the second place on the ticket. He has been for two terms an acceptable Lieutenant-Governor, and there can be no doubt of his ability to perform the 000,000,000 gallons, or more than eight months' appointed duties of the office. Though displaying a high degree of energy in the pursuit of his ambition to be Vice-President or Governor, Mr. Woodruff has borne the preferment of others with a dignity and good temper worthy of commendation. He is popular in the organization, and though it cannot be said that he will strengthen the ticket with the independent voters whose ballots are always needed to supplement organization forces if victory is is at present in these two boroughs no less to be won, certainly he will alienate no such voter who is otherwise inclined to favor the continuance of Republican power in the State. The candidates for the other State offices, all daily consumption will exactly equal the daily of whom are renominated, have served the State faithfully for two years under Governor Roosevelt and are fairly entitled to re-election. It is yet too early to forecast the nature of the

State campaign. Unless the Democrats put an exceptionally strong ticket in the field and are able to command the support of independents and reformers for their candidate for Governor to an extent not now at all likely. State issues will probably be subordinated and almost lost sight of in the effort to give Bryanism its final overthrow. Mr. Odell is fortunate in the circumstances of his running if not in the auspices of his nomination. It is to be hoped that Mr. Platt's cynical glorification of machinism will have no unfortunate effect on the vote for electors in this State, and that the strength of the National ticket may be sufficient not merely to secure the Nation against the menace of Bryanism, but the State against the menace of Crokerism, which appears destined to dominate the Democracy of New-York. If assurance can be given to the people that Mr. Odell is not only capable of being a good Governor, but also means to be the Governor himself and not another man's man in the Governor's chair, such assurance will render the task of electing him considerably less difficult than it would other-

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The example of Cuba is cited by those who want to "rebuke McKinley" for his policy in the Philippines. Since the United States Government pledged itself not forcibly to annex Cuba, they say, it is bound therefore not to annex the Philippines; a most egregious non sequitur. If. they contend, the United States had dealt with success or failure at the National election, and the Philippines precisely as it has dealt with drop the actual use of water, but simply by re-Ouba it would have had no more trouble with one group of leaders as an incentive to fresh the former than with the latter. And to every energy and more buoyant confidence, by the inquiry as to how they would stop the fighting in Luzon, and how they would dispose of the Philippine question, they reply, with the selfconfident air of those who utter unanswerable and eternal verities, "Treat them just as we have treated Cuba." This is, perhaps, the commonest argument against the President's policy in the Philippines. In many cases it is the most sincere. And if it were logical and based on correct information it would be the most efto that achieved in 1896. A study of the varia- fective. But it is not logical, and it is based on complete perversion or misconception of the

no perfect analogy between Cuba and the Philippines. Our relations with the two have from the beginning been essentially and necessarily different. But in so far as these wouldbe rebukers of the Administration propose an analogy, let us see what its purport is.

Treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba, says Mr. Bryan-that is to say, first give them a stable form of government, next give them independence and finally protect them from all outside interference. That is the anti-McKinley formula, those three things, in that order. Observe, then, how, instead of rebuking, it actually approves and vindicates the President's policy. For the order is government first, and all else afterward. That is the order pursued in Cuba. We have been giving that island a stable form of government for more than a year, and have not yet given it anything else. And no man yet knows exactly what else is to be established in Cuba. Thus, says Mr. Bryan, we should dc in the Philippines. But that is exactly what Mr. McKinley is doing and has been doing. He has sent civil commissioners to the Philippines, just as he did to Cuba, to confer with representative Filipinos, just as with representative Cubans, for the purpose of establishing a stable form of government in the Philippines, just as in Cuba, leaving all else for after settlement, as ascertained conditions shall indicate. The pacification of the islands, restoration of order and establishment of a stable government are as essential prerequisites to all else in the Philippines as they were in Cuba.

So much for the analogy between the President's treatment of Cuba and his treatment of the Philippines. It is sufficiently complete and satisfactory. It comes to grief the moment we try to extend it to the conduct of the Cubans and that of the Filipinos. The trouble arises from the fact that the Filipines, or Aguinaldo's faction of them, under the direct incitement of Mr. Bryan and his friends, refuse to be treated as the Cubans have been. They refuse to let the United States give them-as Mr. Bryan demands-"a stable form of government" as a preliminary to any degree of self-government They refuse to let the United States pacify the islands and restore order and establish sound principles of civil administration, as it did in Cuba. They demand that while the islands are in an unsettled condition, tribe warring against tribe, and before the governmental desires of the people have been or can be ascertained, and before any decent government whatever is generally established, the United States shall with draw and leave them to anarchy. It is just because they refuse to let the United States treat them as it has treated the Cubaus that all the trouble has arisen. And if President Mc-Kinley's policy is responsible for that trouble that is because he has done the very thing which his critics are clamoring for and which they are "rebuking" him for not doing.

LESSONS OF THE DROUTH.

time has now come when he thinks it safe to present water supply-or of the water supply of the two great Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx-has been made this summer. For the last four months a practical drouth has prevailed in the Croton Vailey. There have been occasional showers, in a limited area, which have had no appreciable effect upon the general dryness. There has not, since the first of May, been one thorough, scaking rain of general prevalence. The result is such scarcity of water as has not been known before for years. The fields are parched and baked. roads are beds of dust, ankle deep. Springs and wells are dry. Rivers are reduced to brooks, and brooks to rills or to dry ditches. Croton Lake is an attenuated pond. The Muscoof, where it leaps from the big tubes at Amawalk, is green with infusorial vegetation, and smells to heaven. Nearly all the lakes and reservoirs are low. Yet the flow through the aqueducts is maintained, and if only a rational filtering system were in use it would be of crystalline clearness; and, despite the lowness of the waterline in the lakes, there are billions

At the present time the daily yield of the Croton Valley is about 232,000,000 gallons, and that of The Bronx and Byram valleys probably 15,000,000 more. When the new dams and reservoirs now under construction are finished the dally yield of both regions will be increased to 290,000,000 gallons, and there will be an aggregate storage capacity of nearly 74,full supply. That is to say, if every spring and stream were stopped and not a drop of rain should fall there would be enough water in the reservoirs to give the two boroughs a full daily supply for more than eight months. That is, on the face of it, a splendid showing, banishing all fear of water famine. We must, nevertheless, look at the other side of the question, namely, the amount and increase of consumption. This than 247,000,000 gallons a day, and it is increasing at a rate that will in 1903 bring it up to 290,000,000 gallons. In that year, then, the supply from the Croton, Bronx and Byram valleys, improved to their utmost extent. Thereafter each year will see an increasing demand, but a fixed supply, so that there will be an increasing deficit, and consequently shortage of water for the people. That is why it is so strenuously urged that we should not be content with what is being done in Westchester and the adjacent counties, but should go at once further afield for a larger water supplyfor example, to the persuasive pirates of

Before we accept that conclusion, however, there is still another matter to be considered. That is economy. We do not mean economy in the actual use of water, but rather in the supply. By all means let every one have all the water he wants, for drinking or bathing or what not. But use is a far different thing from waste. If a man drinks a gallon a day to quench his thirst, well and good. His supply should not be shortened. But if he wastes a gill a day it is all wrong. That waste should be stopped. Now, we do not know how many million gallons a day are going to waste through defective mains, pouring into the sewers and forming underground rivers. The total has been estimated by conservative and observant engineers at scores of millions of gallons. Neither do we know how much is similarly wasted through leaking faucets and pipes in houses. But here is an example which may serve as a basis of speculation. In London an effort was recently made to check the waste of water by a general overhauling of plumbing. In that way in one district the hourly drain upon the mains was reduced from 4,500 to 2,200 gallons, and in another district from 1.850 to 850 pairing leaky pipes and faucets, a saving of more than 50 per cent was made; and that in London, where, if the condition of plumbing does not average a good deal better than in New-York, there is certainly much less of it in proportion. It is entirely reasonable to believe that a similar overhauling of New-York plumbing would result in a similar saving. Then, in 1903, when the present watersheds are supply-

ing to these two boroughs their maximum of

Mountain State will only fortify the conclu- facts. For obvious reasons there is and can be fountains, street washing and similar purposes. And yet with all that liberality of use Paris disposes of only 150,000,000 gallons a day; and it has a much larger population than these two boroughs.

It is perfectly safe to conclude, then, that so far as these two boroughs are concerned the present water supply is ample for many years to come. There need be no reduction of pressure, no diminution of supply, no warning notices, no skimping. All that is needed is simple business common sense. The Croton Valley, in this year of almost unprecedented drouth, has shown us what it can do for the city. It now remains for the city to show what it can do for itself by checking the shameful waste of the flood that is so generously poured down to it from the Putnam and Westchester hills. Will not that be a sounder policy than to break down the great principle of municipal ownership and to deliver the city, bound hand and foot, to the Boxers of Ramapo?

It must be that all the Vermont anti-imperialists were on their way Tuesday to the convention in the small assembly room of Carnegie Hall, and so failed to show their strength in the election returns.

"If Bryan is elected business will go to hell!" Thus sententiously declares that uncompromising Democrat General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee. And then he adds, "I'm going to vote "for Bryan anyhow. What's the use of talking "to me?" Not a bit of use, we should say. But we must admire the cheerful optimism with which the General proposes to throw away his vote. For he is by far too good a business man to vote for sending his business to the place to which Major Asa Bird Gardiner consigned Reform if he were not rather more than cocksure his vote was for a hopelessly beaten candidate.

Mr. Croker dares Mr. Hill and Mr. Coler to tell what they think of him as he tells what he thinks of them. Perhaps their opinions are so much lower than his that the expression of them would be unparliamentary.

In describing the reception given to one of his speeches in the Senate last winter, Senator Wellington, of Maryland, said the other night in Cumberland:

Such was my appeal. It was disregarded, and so marked was the disapproval of the Administration that the popular outburst of enthusiasm and approbation which was about to follow the delivery of this appeal was promptly throttled by the hirelings of the official body, stationed at every man's elbow to prevent even the slightest manifestation of approval.

So, apparently, the "hirelings" of the Senate hold commissions from the President and carry out his instructions to choke off applause likely to be excited by criticisms of his acts and policies. But how does the Maryland Senator know that the applause was there in the galleries ready to burst into utterance if it had not been "choked off"?

It is unofficially denied that Mr. Bryan hopes to secure the electoral votes of Vermont.

As the "Third Party" delegates at Carnegie Lyceum vesterday were by their own admission largely self-appointed, there can be no lack of respect in supposing that they represented themselves and no one else.

Quigg doesn't appear to have been able to quigg the Saratoga platform as much as he wanted to; for which, much thanks.

The news comes to hand that the Nicaragua Canal route is now rid of all concessions and other complications, and is, so to speak, once more virgin soil, ready for the commencement of an entirely new enterprise. If that indeed is so the new enterprise ought to be under way before the new century.

Imperialism does not seem to be a very paramount issue even in New-England, where antiexpansion sentiment is supposed to be the

PERSONAL.

strongest.

rch of Chicago, has re signed because of ill health.

The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozer Theological Seminary, will be old on Tuesday, and the Baptist ministers of the Philadelphia Association will appropriately observe the event. Dr. Weston, who has been a minister for fifty-seven years, was pastor of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, in this city, from 1869 to 1868.

Mme. Lotta Harkness, of the Royal Academy of Music. London, will make her appearance on the American rostrum in the course of the season. Mme. Harkness is designated by "The London Times" as "a reciter of decided gifts," and other responsible London papers commend with earnest emphasis her versatility and her dramatic power. John W. Hendrie, of Sound Beach, Conn., who recently gave the Congregational Church at that place \$1,000, the Episcopal Church at Riverside, Conn., \$5,000, the Masonic Home, at Wallingford,

Conn., \$5,000, and Yale University \$5,000, made his fortune in California. He went to the Pacific Coast in 1849, and there engaged in business as a Coast in 1849, and there engaged in business as a merchant and dealer in real estate. He has lived in the East for a number of years. Other donations which he has made are \$50,000 to the Yale Law School, \$25,000 to the Mechanics' Library in San Francisco, and \$10,000 to the Academy of Arts and Sciences of the same city. Monsignor Doane, of Newark, who has been

visiting his niece, Miss Cleveland, of Jamaica Plain at her summer home in Bethlehem, N. H., quietly celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday. After a pleasant drive he donned his vestments and re-ceived several callers. Many presents, as well as letters and telegrams, were received.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

When the big Oceanic sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool yesterday she carried in her cabin, among thers, Burton Alexander, A. Willard Case, George Edwards, Lieutenant Edwards, Louis Castle Freeman, W. H. Gildersleeve, Sir Thomas Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Halstead, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Jolliffe, Major R. Myles, Miss Harriett Pringle, M. F. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Edward Seybel, Charles E. Spratt, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Horace Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Harry White.

gers when she sailed yesterday. On board were Commander Beatty and Lieutenants Semprill. Silvertop and Sinclair, R. N.; Miss Elizabeth Braypoole, W. W. Crapo, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton, Captain H. R. Lemley, U. S. A.; Dr. Horace Phillips, Captain and Mrs. James F. Skeeves, Mrs. Helpn Cody-Wetmore and Percy

passenger list of the French Line steamer La Touraine, which sails this morning, contains the names of the Revs. E. Adam, Corbell, P. Couet, Gregoire, J. Monfeurt and J. N. Roy, Colonel D. Novaes, Dr. Carlos Novaes and Dr. Gabriel A. Trad.

for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, which sails to-day, will carry Mrs. William Rainey Har-per, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martyah and the Misses Helna, Elek and Anna Martyah and Judge and Mrs. I. Zeller. The Rev. H. Benade, of Philadelphia: the Rev.

E. Baehr, of Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Huard and child, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marth and family, of Brooklyn, will sall on the North German Lloyd steamer Grosser Kur-

Line steamer Teutonic yesterday were the Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, of Baltimore, and the Rev. F. A. Brady, of Media, Penn.: the Rev. N. Charland, of Portland, Me.; the Rev. R. F. Harris, of Wheeling. and W. A. Harty, of Hartford, who have been to Rome, and Miss M. C. Abercromble, Mile. Avoine, Colonel J. H. Benton, jr., Dr. A. H. Bradford, J. Evelyn Bell. Mile. Vanden Broeck, Miss Ruth de Capree, Dr. L. G. Le Conte, D. P. Cruick-Ruth de Capree, Dr. L. G. Le Conte, D. P. Cruickshanks, jr., Miss Laura J. Edwards, Miss Kate Friend, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gates, Professor and Mrs. Willard Humphreys, Mrs. E. Abbott Ingalls, Felix Kahn, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, the Rev. P. Lyons, Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Murray, F. G. Lloyd, Mrs. L. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Newell, Warran Pond, Professor and Mrs. J. Dynaisy Princs, Walter 290,000,000 gallons a day, the boroughs would be using only 145,000,000 gallons. Or, take the example of Paris. There is probably no other city in the world that uses water so frealy for

Scott, L. P. Shulter-Shutz, Dr. St. Clair Smith, W. W. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swan, John P. Tilden, Miss Annie H. Tilden, W. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Voss, Captain C. W. E. de Moleyns, P. T. Watt, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Henry D. Whitfield and H. M. Wright.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

For several weeks a big fusion rally at Halstead, Kan., to be held last Friday, was extensively advertised. It was announced that fifteen "apellbinders," including Judge Doster, "Jerry" Simpson, John W. Briedenthal, J. D. Botkin, David Overmyer and United States Senator Harris, were to be on hand. Special railroad rates were secured, and campaign glee clubs and brass bands provided. All were invited to come with well filled baskets, prepared to stay from Friday morning until Satorday night. Friday came. It was an ideal day. There were no clouds to obscure or winds to dis arrange. The trains from the east and west came rumbling to the station. The reception com mittees were on hand to receive the crowds, and the crowds came. A count was made as they arrived, and it was found that exactly seventeen copie had flocked in from all directions, many of

What Lingered in His Memory.—After a week spent in Chicago enjoying the sights of the city and the various patriotic entertainments in honor of the Grand Army veterans, Uncle Jerry and Aunt Ann Peebles had returned to their home in Perkins Junction.

"Well." asked Aunt Ann, "now that it's all over, what did you enjoy the most?"

"I think," replied Uncle Jerry, scratching his chin meditatively, "the beatin'est thing I saw was that there drum major. He could throw his stick up seventy-five feet in the air an' ketch it when it come down, by gum, every time!"—(Chicago Tribune.

them voters.

The merchants throughout Kansas who stocked ip heavily with Bryan hats, caps and campaign buttons are complaining because people do not ouy these goods. In 1896 all classes of dealers offered these wares, and the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters wore them as badges of honor. The farmers explain that they are prosperous now and do not want to take the chances of Many hatters will begin the new year with a full line of Bryan hats on their shelves.

Words of Wisdom.—Aunt Malindy laid down the rolling pin, set her hand on her hips and delivered herself of this profound bit of wisdom:
"Great trouble in dis world is, dey is too many people who don't know enough to be fust cook an' knows too much to be second."—(Indianapolis Press.

A peachgrower near Georgetown, Del., protected his trees from the depredations of fruit thieves this summer by conspicuously displaying this leg-end on signs nailed to the fence surrounding his orchard: "Caution! This Fence is Surmounted by a Live Electric Wire!" The wire could be seen on top of the fence, strung on glass insulators, and no one attempted to meddle with it: but now that he has marketed his crop the owner of the orchard admits that it was a "dummy."

Girlish Confidence.—"Is you sure Mistuh Pinkley loves you?" inquired Miss Diana Jenkins.
"Well." answered Miss Miama Brown, coyly. "I wouldn' like to make no positive statements. I kin only tell you de facks, which is dat no longer ago dan day befo' yesterday he done lent me his razor to open a can o' sahdines wif. An' if dat ain' love, I dunno."—(Washington Star.

When Senator Frye was at the Rangeley Lakes native approached him and said: "Mr. Frye, I m puzzled to know whether I should call you Mr. Frye or Senator Frye." "Well," replied Mr. Frye, if I was in Washington to-day my friends probably would say, 'Good morning, Senator,' but anything goes up here. Bill's as good as anything."

"Well, uncle, which do you prefer—the white man of the North or the white man of the South?" asked the idle one.
"Boss, I'll tell yo' jes' how it is," was the reply. "When de white man am feelin' good he am all right anywhere, but when de white man am feelin' wrong I don' want nuffin' to do with him nowhere."—Chicago Post.

MATERIAL OF SUMMER DRINKS.

CHARGES WHICH ARE LIKELY AGAIN TO DISTURB THE PEACE OF NATIONS.

A story was printed yesterday which fortunately cannot be more than partly true, and is probably wholly false. It was that limes made of rubber were freely used, with intent to deceive, in the making of gin rickeys in Broadway barrooms. This alleged discovery was asserted to have been made by an English actor. The probability that the English actor would be a better judge of a lemon squash may be laid aside in favor of a consideration of the merits of the question.

The story said that "in every cafe through the Tenderioin last night men could be heard violently refusing to drink 'hand-me-down' rickeys." it is remembered that most of the finest cafés if the city are in the and the his statement is obvious. In the man, this statement is obvious. In the man, one cance is never allowed in such places, as any one ence is never allowed in such places, as any one ence is never allowed them knows. There are many of them the man are impossible to get a counterfel of the city are in the Tenderloin the absurdity of this statement is obvious. In the first place violence is never allowed in such places, as any one who knows them knows. There are many of them, too, where it would be as impossible to get a counterfeit lime as it would be to get a counterfeit sovereign in the Bank of England. Moreover, the present writer has talked with many persons who were in various cafes in the Tenderloin on Tuesday night, and every one of them says that he never heard of a rubber lime, and never heard of any one who sver heard of one.

When a gin rickey is properly made, as it always is in the good New-York barrooms, it is so easy to see that it is done properly that anybody who suspects impropriety had better make up his mind that he has already had too many of them and stop. Even dishonest bartenders are not necessarily fools, and only a fool would try to make a dishonest rickey before the eyes of an intelligent customer.

disnonest rickey before the eyes of an intelligent customer.

It is really disheartening. Just when the English and American fleets are burning powder in each other's honor at Bar Harbor (so called because there are no bars there, on account of the Maine law), an English actor was sure to do his best to spoil it by asserting that American bartenders could not make good American drinks. It is to be feared that nothing short of Sir Thomas Lipton's publishing his opinion of rye whiskey can now undo the harm. Besides, it was only this summer that some Americans, who were trying to see how near they could get to Scotch highballs in London, found that their glasses were filled with lumps of glass, instead of ice. The waiter confessed that they were not real ice, but said that they had been used in drinks all summer, and had given general satisfaction.

M. C. D. BORDEN SURPRISES FALL RIVER.

HIS LARGE PURCHASE OF COTTON GOODS WILL PROBABLY KEEP THE MILLS OPEN

ficials went to their offices this morning they were informed that a remarkable and altogether unexpected transaction had been executed in the print cloth market here late yesterday. The news, which was not generally known last evening, was to the effect that M. C. D. Borden, of New-York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works, the largest cotton manufacturing plant in the city, and of the American Print Cloth Works, had purchased five hundred thousand pleces of cotton goods at 2% cents. The deal was the principal topic of discussion here to-day, and was the most interesting development in the local situation since last year, when Mr. Borden compelled the other manufacturers here to grant a 10 per cent advance in wages when they had decided to give only 5 per cent, by posting notices of a 10 per cent advance in the Iron Works mills.

It is thought that the action of Mr. Borden, together with the opposition, which had grown strong, will put a stop to all steps toward a reduction in wages for at least three months. An effort is now being made to arrange an extension of the curtailment if it appears that the Borden transaction is not followed by other large purchases. The brokers and manufacturers report that the cloth market is much steadler to-day. owner of the Fall River Iron Works, the largest

Duane-st. He was not in the city yesterday, but is expected to return this morning. News of this purchase stimulated trading on the Cotton Expurchase stimulated trading on the Cotton Exchange yetterday, and prices advanced \$1.506\$1.75 per bale, following an advance of \$1 on Tuesday. September sold at .15, while October crossed cents, and January \$.50.

Among merchants here the Fall River purchase was thought to be an extraordinary operation at this season of the year, and to represent the work of a syndicate which designs by its movement to relieve overproduction at the mills and prevent threatened labor troubles.

NOTES OF THE STAGE

cent indisposition and is attending the rehearsals of E. H. Sothern's company in "Hamlet," in which she is to play Ophelia. The play will be presented at the Garden Theatre on September 17.

The Harlem Opera House will begin its regular season on Monday night, September 24, with Thomas Q. Seabrooke and his company in "The Rounders." Miss Irene Perry, Miss Bertha Waltzinger, Miss Jeanette Lowerie, William T. Terriss, "Jack" Bernard and Herbert Cripps are of the

William Elton, the English comedian, has been engaged by Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effle Shannon to appear in their production of "My Daughter-inIN SOCIETY.

The last day of the Horse Show at Newson . the most brilliant of the three. Newport seems have turned out en masse for it. As much last sat, however, is evinced in the autom and race which take place to-day, and for boxes are taken. This evening will to witness the dinner dance given by Mrs. Freder Neilson at the Casino, and Miss Leary will go another of her musicals in the afternoon. one winding up entertainment of the season be Mrs. Kernochan's dance on Saturday. this the crowds will scatter, and then, to a minds of many who go to Newport year after re-will ensue the most enjoyable part of the at-There will be informal dinners and sman en-tainments and a period of rest from the rush at excitement of the last fortnight.

The wedding of Miss Hattle Gammell and Rebert Shaw Safe will be a very quiet affair. The will be no reception, only a wedding breakfast the bridal party. After a snort honeymoon and a stay in a house lent by a friend-after a English fashion—Shaw Safe will take his bridal England.

Bar Harbor is in a flutter of bunting and gold beand patriotism. The officers of the two squares are being entertained everywhere, and yestere programme, with its dinner on the New-York h nany private entertainments and its dance the Kebo Valley Club, was a gala occasion. The the Reno valley clim, was a seas occasion. The afternoon will take place the Earcheon for the mirals, given by Johnston Livingston, and the median party of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy away other smaller affairs. The festivities a last until next Tuesday, when the fleets will be a supported to the control of the control

Barnes and Marshall J. Dodge took place re-terday afternoon at the Church of St. 4s. drew's on the Dunes. The bade entered the church on the arm of her father. She made charming picture in her wedding finery. The were only two bridesmaids, Miss Salile Barnes and Harper, and the bridgroom's marrie brother, Murray Dodge, was his jest man, Southampton was present at the eception who followed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. so Mrs. Henry B. Barnes. After a shrt hosping and will be here for the winter seam.

This wedding has been the last lage entering nent of the Southampton season. most successful season and many willinger un October and November Mrs. Arthur M. Dog will go to her summer home at Westoke, in Co. necticut, where Mr. and Mrs. Marshall odgs wist her. Colonel and Mrs. Harry Ma. will a shortly for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Treno L. Per will start within the next fortnight for telr winear White Plains.

There was great disappointment at Newgra account of the absence of Senator Depew ung Horse Show week. He was at the correct at Saratoga. He will return for a few days fore the end of the season. Mrs. Cornelius the derbilt, fr., did not accompany her husbards Saratoga.

Among the first to leave Newport, the same being over, will be Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at the Misses Gerry. Seaverge will be closed at to their country home on the Delawars. Color and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, as already stated as sail away in the Nourmahal, and Mrs. Ogden will go to her house at Staatsburg at an actual.

the White Mountains, and is for a few days at he Madison-ave, home. Her son-in-law, John Map will go abroad in the late autumn with his fami He has inherited large possessions in Board through his grandmother, who was the widow of prominent Viennese banker. Mr. Mayer's are was a banker in Vienna.

The dance given last evening by James I. To Alen at Newport for his daughter, Miss Sara va Alen, was a very charming and most original tertainment. The grounds and house were illing nated by electricity, and all sorts of devices was employed. One, a great spider web in the ground was a miracle of electrical effect. The plans w inclosed, and supper was served on small to with his two daughters. Harry Lehr led the a tillon, dancing first with one and then with the other Miss Van Alen. The rumors of the east ment of Mr. Lehr and Miss Van Alen are among the whispers of gossips at Newport. The favor were pretty and seasonable. in an annex built from it. Mr Van Alen receiv

Mrs. J. Whitney Warren will sail this morning for France. She will be abroad all autumn. D. Cheever was among the arrivals on the Teutoni yesterday.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is formally announced of Mis Mary A. Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jame M. Rhodes, of Philadelphia, to Guy Phelps Dode of the Union, Racquet, and other clubs of this of The wedding will take place at Emysdell, Ardman Penn, early in the fall.

A WEDDING.

Miss Agnes Mary Proctor, sister of Mas Mr roctor, the astronomer, and daughter of t late Richard A. Proctor was married yesterlay noon to Dr. Duff Green Lewis, of Washington, C., by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-ave, and For ty-fifth-st. The bride, wearing a blue cloth got and jacket, with corrage and linings of white sub was given away by Colonel William F. More lifelong friend of her father, and was attended Miss Ethel Morse in a contume of gray and pair as maid of honor. J. Newton Lewis, the bulls of the bridegroom, was best man. A large pay of guests from Washington and Virginia am on to attend the wedding and, with the number friends of the bride and her sister, comfortill filled the church. Mrs. Lewis is an accomplist violinist and linguist. After the ceremon be and Mrs. Lewis started for Atlantic City and in valley of the Shenandeah. They will be in Washington about October 5.

FROM NEWPORT TO NARRAGANSETS

TWO SWIMMERS GO OVER THE LONG AND

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5 (Special) -The swim hun Newport to Narragansett Pier has often bet talked about and several times attempted, but # far as is known has never been accomplished w This morning George S. Scott, whose parents own and occupy a cottage in Bellevue-are and a friend, Mr. Hatch, succeeded in performin the feat. The distance covered is about each miles, but the difficulty of the swim lies not much in the distance as in the force and diversity of the currents encountered, especially near the vicinity of Beaver Tail.

The two men started at 4.37 o'clock from the New-York Yacht Club Pier, accompanied by steam launch. An ebb tide helped them sless and they made good speed until they re Beaver Tail, where the eddies delayed them. The Beaver Tail, where the eddies delayed them The tried to pass close to the point to save disams, and finally succeeded. From there en to the piethey had nothing to hinder them, the ebt ide continuing to work them to the south. At 3.30 close or just 5 hours and 2 minutes after entering the water, they landed on the beach at Narraganer Pier. A small boat was sent ashore, and M. Sodrowed it back to the launch, which returns to Newport.

The two men swam together, it being simply a friendly attempt to swim to the pier, and not never a race. Both are experienced asymmenthough Mr. Hatch had never before attempted anything as long as this, about a mile being the field theretofore for a water journey. He, however, up well, and the two covered the distance when exerting themselves sufficiently to be exhaused.

SUIT OVER PROFITS OF "SAPRO."

MISS NETHERSOLE ASKS THAT A REFEREE

Counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole applied to Jutice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yester for the appointment of a referee to pass upon a Marcus Mayer, her former manager, who seeks to recover \$16,941. Mr. Mayer asserts that this amount is due him for successfully managing Miss New ersole's plays in the last two seasons.

he actress in 1898. He was to receive a salary \$100 a week. Out of the profits he was to get if per cent of the first \$5,000, 30 per cent of the next The profits of "Sapho," says Mr. Mayer, amounts he received but \$2.724. The application for the spointment of a referee was opposed on behalf of Mr. Mayer, who asserted that the plaintiff entitled to a trial by jury. Counsel for Mayer satthat Miss Nethersole would be here in November 1 open her season, and that a trial could be easily hard.

Miss Nothersole decies that she owes Mayer anything. On the contrary, she avers that Mayer is indebted to her to the extent of \$1.224. Justice Gilder-leave reserved decision upon application for the appaintment of a referee.